

TWO DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

COMPENSATED PLANTATION LABOR.

ADDITIONAL ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN MATAMOROS.

Gen. Ruiz Again Defeated by Cortinas.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM TEXAS.

The steamer Mississippi arrived from New-Orleans on the 4th inst., and brings 150 men of the 12th Connecticut Regiment.

The steamer Planter from Cairo with 200 colored (the 1st Missouri Colored Regiment) sank on the night of February 1, 30 miles above New-Orleans. No lives were lost.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived of New-Orleans on the 3d inst., with the 2d Battalion of the 1st Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Gen. Banks has issued a lengthy general regulation on the subject of compensated plantation labor, fixing the rates thereof, interdicting flogging, and the sale of intoxicating drinks to plantation hands, and stating that the enlistment of soldiers from plantations will not be resumed without further orders from the Government, etc. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreements are made they will be held to it for one year.

Laborers will be permitted, on a limited scale, to cultivate land on their own private account. A free labor bank will be established as safe deposit for savings. The transportation of negro families to other countries is disapproved.

Supreme—Arrived at New-Orleans, Feb. 2, steamers Mississippi, New-York, New-Orleans, New-Orleans, New-York, New-Orleans, New-Orleans, New-York, New-Orleans, New-York.

Below—U. S. steamer Niagara, from Passaic, N. J.; James E. Day, Boston; H. P. Russell, New-York; George Rogers, New-York; and the steamer Missouri, Galveston, Tex.; George W. Miller, New-York; Parker, French, New-York; Mr. H. W. Miner, New-York; Holmes, New-York. Vessel to San Fran., Jan. 26, 1861; A. C. Adams and John Kimball.

Concord—Cotton sent on Feb. 1, 200 bales at \$24 per cent duty to pay for Liverpool, Middlton.

At 200 bales, however, we must pay in lower grades, 200 bales at 76-1/2c.

Mothers' League, lower expenses, 200 bales, 200 bales at 50-1/2c, for new and old corps. There is no change in either case.

THE STATE TICKET.

The section of the State Convention which bolted had another meeting on the evening of the 2d inst., and remitted their ticket as follows:

Governor.....John B. F. ELANDERS.
Lieutenant-Governor.....M. C. DODD.
Attorney-General.....J. C. DODD.
Secretary of State.....G. C. WALTERS.
Auditor.....W. S. ANDREWS.
Treasurer.....Dr. SHEPPARD.
Supt. of Public Education.....B. L. BROWN.

Still Another Revolution in Matamoros—Confederate again Defeats Ruiz—Liberator Curtis Elected.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 3.

We have received information from a perfectly authentic source that another revolution has taken place in Matamoros between the forces of Gov. Manuel Ruiz and Col. Juan N. Cortinas.

No particular details are given, which, however, is represented as having been of a more desperate character than usual, and resulting in another victory for Cortinas.

Among the executives we regret to learn of the death of our friend, Gen. Vicente L. Castro, who, many of our citizens will remember, was a part of the months of November and December in New-Orleans. He was a member of Gov. Magruder's staff and was a gallant soldier and true gentleman.

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.

The N. O. Era of the 3d has received a copy of The Houston Telegraph, from which it makes up a summary of Texas intelligence. Much of it is old, and a large share consists of the usual misrepresentation, falsehood, and bombast, which has thus far answered so well in sustaining the rebellion. Concerning the fight at Fort Doniphan, The Victoria (Texas) Advocate says:

Slightly before the battle, signs were discovered showing that the fort had passed the fort during the dash, and was near Decatur's Point. This movement completely commanded Siluria Bayou and the road to the fort, and the situation of the fort became critical. It was resolved to evacuate and destroy it.

This movement began at 8 o'clock, and the fort was blown up about 11 o'clock. We are sorry to say that the destruction of stores and munitions was not perfect, as well as of heavy siege guns. The fort is now fit for building a fort in such a position, or where the want of foresight for not providing adequate force to defend its weak points, we know not. Certainly a large amount of time, labor, and means, has been used to fit it for its purpose.

Various correspondents write of the situation as follows:

We see families flying in every direction from the coast, and we often wonder if the enemy can expect to conquer such a people. The people feel that they have nothing to hope for; that the scenes of outrages perpetrated in Louisiana will not be reproduced in Texas.

Gen. Magruder is now in the field. He will never order his men to the point of danger unless he takes the lead.

The enemy now have possession of an important point near Sulphur, and can, under cover of their gunboats on Mississippi River. They are advancing slowly toward Velasco. All their columns, except a few negroes, are massed in this column. Their garrison every captured point with the Corps d'Afrique. We have had the best information that there were only seven regiments belonging to the 12th Army Corps detached to the advance guard. They have no doubt been reinforced from New-Orleans.

SHOCK.

HAWKINS'S PLANTATION. Dec. 9, 1860, a.m.—Editor Telegraph: We have dispatched a special messenger to Matagorda, Tex., to 12 o'clock of the night of the 11th inst. They are encamped at Decatur's Point, and are near the river. Their pickets are thrown out some three or four miles toward the east end of the island, and are evidently threatening Velasco. So far, they continue their military operations to small foraging parties of 25 or 50 at a time. They have an insignificant cavalry force, and are about two regiments strong. The news of Bragg's defeat will inspirit them, and likely hasten the inferior attack, which will be all the better for us. Let them come!—Magruder-McGregor do them well, and they will conquer forever!

TOM ANCHOR.

Gen. Gen. McNeil's Plantation, Dec. 9, 1860, a.m.—Editor Telegraph: Here we have finally arrived, after nearly a week's hard chase in search of Gen. Magruder, and again here I am in the same distance somewhere, searching with equal eagerness for the enemy's whereabouts. The general's last trusty account, when little disposed as yet to let them explore their shores near the beach for a visit to our fortifications, although the season of the year, and the condition of the atmosphere, were very tempting to such a movement. As is the general impression among the knowing ones that they will not leave the pleasant and protecting proximity of their gunboats, until they receive further reinforcements. I fear they are sending a "big-mix" and in that they are surely not deceived, for should they ever return, they will be compelled to invade this section of our country, they will meet a warmer reception than they dream of. Our forces are more numerous than I had imagined, we are all equipped and in high spirits, and officers and men are eager for the fray.

"The pomp, glory and circumstance of war," strike the eye of the traveler at every step between here and Houston, and it certainly speaks well for our military & nautical energy, skill and vigilance to have set its members' machinery into such perfect motion, almost as soon as the news reached him that Lincoln's sympathies were again about attempting to invade the soil which he had so recently left. It certainly would be a crying shame to allow themselves to be a prey just as we might have in this neck of the woods. Fear very much that the Yanks have as little regard for our feelings in this as in any other respects. Their game probably will be for some time to come, to harass us along the coast by frequent feints in one direction or another, and thus endeavor to draw our forces from the very point at which they really mean to land in force, and from which they thus expect to be able to get inland some distance ere we can bring our forces back to confront them.

This would be a nice piece of generalship, I admit; but it is not likely to result in "a blow of glory" from the fact that they will find us up to Yankees' tactics, and when they desecrate the soil, they will see it creased by the hewing of unerring Texas rifles, and the still a more affectionate yell with which our boys will rush upon them at every step they take.

The steamer Mississippi has been full to overflowing for several days past with the anticipated battle-field, and it seems truly astonishing how a private establishment so suddenly invaded by bands an

New-York Tribune.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1861.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GEN. KELLY'S DEPARTMENT

Military Affairs.

SECOND ARMY CORPS—ADDRESS OF MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK.

HQDRTS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA, Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1861.

Twenty-five refugees came in one squad to Gen. Sullivan to-day. They are from Pago and Shenandoah Counties.

These refugees tell sad tales of the workings of the Rebel conscription law. They say a Georgia regiment is enforcing the conscription in that section of country where they resided, and that these Georgians shoot down every man who is caught in an attempt to escape.

Deserters in large numbers continue to arrive at all our military posts along the line. From twenty-five to thirty deserters arrive at New Creek every day.

One party of refugees who passed through Beverly reported a band of refugees three hundred strong making their way to our lines.

The cattle and sheep that Gen. Robert Lee claims Gen. Rose to have captured, were taken from citizens' residences situated very many miles from our lines. This speaks for itself.

The weather is fair, but getting colder. It is decidedly cool here to-day.

How Gen. Schenck was Captured.

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of the capture of the steamer B. C. Levi, with Gen. Schenck, two of his staff, and 25 soldiers on board:

The Levi left Gallipolis on Tuesday afternoon, laden with lumber and freight, and having 200 men. Capt. Plankard, A. Q. M., and Lieut. Milwood, A. D. C., also about 25 soldiers, who were returning to their respective regiments.

The night set in very stormy, the wind very high and intensely dark. The steamer was compelled to tie up at Ed-House shoals for safety. About daylight the storm still raging, the boat was hoisted by about fifty men under command of Maj. Jas. H. Nouman of the 2d Virginia Volunteers, and quietly taken possession of the crew and passengers. About 10 a.m. the crew and passengers had all got ashore, and the boat was completely taken to capture. Gen. Schenck, finding the military fit for that of a citizen, thus happened to effect his escape, but he was pointed out by one of the deck hands, and immediately placed under guard.

The private soldiers were paroled, but the General and Lieut. Lyon of the 2d Ohio, were hurried off with all possible haste.

A guard was placed over the pilot and engineer, and they were forced to take the boat to Harrison Creek, where she was set on fire and totally destroyed. The party was re-enforced by two companies of the 2d Virginia Cavalry.

The 12th Regt. of the passenger started up the river with all possible haste, and stopped the steamer Victoria, which immediately put back to the port, the presence of mind of this passenger undoubtedly saved the Victress from meeting the same fate.

Gen. Duffie, who was in command during the absence of Gen. Schenck, with his usual energy, immediately took measures to capture the raiders. He has his scouting parties in every direction the Rebels would be likely to proceed.

The telegraph line which was cut has been repaired, and communication with Ohio restored.

The steamer Legion and Virginia started down the river this morning, the officers being assured that the prompt measures taken by Gen. Duffie have secured them a safe passage.

The Court-Martial now sitting in the old Police Headquarters resembled yesterday morning, when the 14th N. Y. V. testified to having seen Lieut. Cole master in about 600 men, rejecting persons who were drunk and men who were over 45 years of age.

Major Jas. Wagner was next sworn, and testified in Cole's behalf. An effort was made to reject his testimony on the ground that he had been discharged and had been arrested for fornication in 1853. To the first charge he denied, and said he was honorably discharged; to the second, that he had been honorably discharged.

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